

# Kentucky Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, tumbling at his back."

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE]

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[Vol. XI.]

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In reply to the resolutions adopted in the House of Representatives on the motion of Mr. Breckinridge.

(CONCLUDED.)

In your eighth resolution the Governor is requested "to communicate to this house any information which he may have in his possession, that the constitutionality of the two years replevin, pronounced unconstitutional and void by the Court of Appeals, was never doubted until the interests of the United States Bank made it necessary that new and more rigid principles should be incorporated into our system of government; and further to inform this house whether the Court of Appeals has adjudicated upon any case, between the Bank of the United States and a citizen of Kentucky, in which attempts were made to vacate our laws, or acts of assembly."

In my former message, I stated in relation to replevin laws generally, not the two years replevin law only, "that their constitutionality seems never to have been doubted, until the interest of the United States Bank made it necessary that new and more rigid principles should be incorporated into our system of government." You had a right to make your demand for evidence broader or narrower than my assertion. I asserted, "that the constitutionality of replevin laws seems never to have been doubted;" you ask me for the evidence that it was never doubted. I asserted my impression; you ask me to prove a fact.

Did the able lawyer who penned this resolution, ever require evidence of a negative, even of a witness at the bar of a court? You ask me for the evidence that the constitutionality of replevin laws was never doubted. What evidence can exist of that which never was? I might turn upon you and demand the evidence that their constitutionality ever was doubted, and if you would not produce it, I might with propriety repeat my assertion that it seems never to have been doubted. But as the correctness of what seems to me, might be considered by you of vast importance in your legislative proceedings, I will endeavour to recapitulate those historical facts and circumstances, on which my impressions were founded.

The convention which formed the constitution of the United States, finished their work and delivered it over to the American people on the seventeenth day of September, 1787. Before its final adoption by the states, and while it was under the severest scrutiny throughout the continent, in which the construction and true meaning of every doubtful passage, was the text of a thousand pens and the theme of ten thousand tongues, the legislature of Virginia, on the 4th day of January 1788, passed a retrospective replevin law, which, if modern construction be correct, violated one of its most sacred provisions. The following is an extract from that act, viz:

"Whereas great injury has been sustained by both debtor and creditor, by the operation of the existing laws concerning executions: Be it enacted, &c. That so much of all acts as allow the defendant to give a replevin bond payable in three months, and thereby to obtain a restoration of his property, levied upon by virtue of an execution, be repealed; and proceeded to enact, that on all executions hereafter issued if the goods or other estate could not be sold for three fourths of their value, at the least, in the opinion of persons, whose appointment the act provided for, the debtor or debtors, or any of them, might enter into a bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the appraisers, to pay the debt with interest and costs within twelve months; and that when no such bond should be offered by the debtor or any person for him, and the goods or other estate could not be sold for three fourths of their value, the sheriff should sell the same on a credit of twelve months and take bond with security from the purchaser, to pay the same with interest, to the creditor."

It is true, the constitution had not then been adopted. But would the statesmen of that day have committed an obvious infraction of the fundamental principles of an instrument which they were at that very moment urging the people to adopt? It is impossible. But it is not necessary to reply on this point. It was adopted by the convention of Virginia in 1788, and was declared to have been ratified by a competent number of states to put it into operation, by a resolution of congress adopted on the 13th day of September in the same year, from which time it became the supreme law of the land. On the 29th day of the succeeding December the Legislature of Virginia amended the replevin law from which I have quoted, without altering its retrospective features, thereby directly recognizing its conformity to the constitution which had been so recently adopted. But it is not necessary to reply even on this act. The act of 14th January 1788, was limited by its own provisions to three years and would have expired on the 14th day of January 1791. But on the 15th of December 1790, it was continued in force by a new amendatory act, until the 1st day of January 1793. On the 16th day of December 1792 another act passed, to reduce into one the several acts concerning executions, which contain the same retrospective replevin and valuation principles and rule upon credit. This did the Legislature of Virginia, filled with revolutionary patriots and statesmen, who aided in forming, discussing and adopting the constitution four times after its formation and three within the first five years after its adoption, directly recognize and confirm the constitutionality of a retrospective replevin law. It seems not to have been doubted then.

In the meantime Kentucky had become an independent state. Her first legislature, in October 1792, passed an act of which the following is an extract, viz:

"If the estate cannot be sold for three fourths

of the value thereof, in the opinion of the commissioners appointed to value property, pursuant to an act entitled "an act directing the mode of proceeding under certain executions," it shall and may be lawful for the debtor or debtors, or any of them, to enter into bond and sufficient securities, to be approved by the valuers aforesaid, to pay the money or tobacco for which execution was so served, at all costs, with lawful interest for the same, to such creditor within three months. And no such bond being given, the sheriff or other officer shall restore to such debtor or the estate so taken; and when no bond and security shall be offered by the debtor or any person for him, and the estate taken in execution cannot, in the opinion of the valuers aforesaid, be sold for three fourths of its value at least, the sheriff or other officer shall set up and sell the same for money or tobacco, as the case may be, at the end of three months, and shall take bond from the buyer or buyers, with one or more securities, to pay the same accordingly with interest to such creditor." 1 Litt. Laws p. 126.

Here are the same principles of delay and stay of execution which had all along prevailed in Virginia.

On the 13th of March 1792, while the acts of Virginia and Kentucky to which I have alluded, were in full force, the congress of the United States passed an act of which the following is an extract, viz:

"That where it is now required by the Law of any state, that goods taken in execution, on a writ of fieri facias, shall be appraised previous to the sale thereof, it shall be lawful for the appraisers appointed under the authority of the state, to appraise goods taken in execution, on a fieri facias issued out of any court of the United States, in the same manner as if such writ had issued out of a court held under the authority of the state; and it shall be the duty of the marshal in whose custody such goods may be, to summon the appraisers in like manner as the sheriff is, by the laws of the state, required to summon them; and the appraisers shall be entitled to the fees, as in cases of appraisements under the laws of the states." 2 Laws U. S. p. 367.

This act Congress, within five years after the adoption of the constitution, recognize the appraisement, and of course the replevin laws and credit sales of the states, and in fact was approved by George Washington, President of the United States, who had been President of the convention. Their constitutionality seems not to have been doubted then!

The first Legislature of Kentucky, by a law passed by them in 1792, allowed a replevin of three months on all contracts made before its passage, which was wholly retrospective. No other replevin law ever existed in Kentucky until 1799, when an act was passed granting a replevin of three months on all contracts made as well before as after its passage. The constitutionality of such a measure seems not then to have been doubted.

This system continued until the embargo in 1808, when an act passed granting a replevin of twelve months on all contracts made as well before as after its passage. This act had the alarming title of "an act for the relief of debtors," and the following is its first section, viz:

"Be it enacted &c. That if the defendant or defendants in any execution now issued or to be hereafter issued, on my judgment or decree had or to be had; or in any execution now issued or to be issued on any replevin bond, now in being, shall, at or before the day of sale, tender sufficient security, to be bound with him to pay the amount and also, all costs, with lawful interest for the same, to the creditor or creditors on such execution in one year, then the sheriff or other officer shall immediately release the estate or body, as the case may be, of such defendant or defendants from such execution."

Even then the constitutionality of replevin laws seems not to have been doubted; for William Owsley voted for this act! The embargo was repealed; this act expired; and the state reverted to its old system of three months replevin, which continued until after the commencement of the late war.

In 1814 the Bank of Kentucky suspended specie payments, and to sustain the currency of the country, protect the interests of the people and the measures of government, it was deemed expedient to resort to the principle of replevin, which had never been done in cases of emergency ever since the adoption of the constitution. An act was therefore passed from which I extract the following sections, viz:

"Be it enacted &c. that when any execution shall issue in this commonwealth from the clerk of any court, or any justice of the peace, on any judgment heretofore or hereafter obtained, the plaintiff or plaintiffs may endorse by themselves, their agent or attorney, these words: Either notes on the Bank of Kentucky or its branches, or the notes of any other incorporated bank of this state, or notes on the treasury of the United States, may be accepted by the officer in discharge of the whole of this execution; and in cases such endorsement is made, said execution shall be collected or replevied agreeably to the laws now in force, without any further stay or delay in as hereinafter allowed."

"Be it enacted, that when any execution may issue as aforesaid without an endorsement showing the consent of the plaintiff or plaintiffs to take such bank notes and treasury notes, and the said execution be levied on the estate or person of any such defendant or defendants, he, she or they may give bond with approved security, to the officer executing the same, to pay the amount of debt, interest and costs of any such execution, to the plaintiff or plaintiffs at twelve calendar months; and the officers of justice shall be regarded in taking the said bond and renewing execution thereon, as they are now directed by law in cases of replevin bonds at three months." See acts 1814 page 391.

Even yet the constitutionality of replevin laws seems not to have been doubted; for Benjamin Davis voted for this act! This act was continued without any essential change in its leading features, until it was absorbed in the measures of 1820 and 21.

In 1817 the branches of the United States Bank were located in this state. Now mark the era of doubts. In 1820 the constitutionality of the enforcement and replevin law was doubted and called in question before the circuit court of the United States for the Kentucky district. Judges Todd and Trimble, however, affirmed its constitutionality, because the states had been in the habit of passing them on the adoption of the constitution without objection? But as the power and influence of the United States Bank extended, doubts multiplied and increased. The constitutionality of replevin laws was doubted in our Circuit courts, in our Court of appeals, and in the federal circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. Men have doubted the settled construction of the constitution adopted by those who formed it and practised it for almost half a century; have doubted the authority of their own statute books and law books; have doubted their own acts, and for aught I know, their own integrity; until doubt has become a firm conviction, that themselves and the whole world have been wrong ever since the adoption of the constitution, and doubtless many will soon begin to doubt "that they ever doubted." What potent agent or resistless influence has thus turned back the tide of men's opinions and caused them to level the mountains of authority in which they had their course? It seems to me, that the current never changed until the branches of the United States Bank were located among us, and that the change had acquired volume & strength in the ratio in which their influence and power have extended and increased.

Look at the army of men whose names stand recorded in our public records in favour of the constitutionality of these laws. The following are a few of their names. In our own state we have Governors Isaac Shelby, James Garrard, Charles Scott, John Adair and Acting Governors Slaughter, Judges Trimble and Todd of the federal court, William Owsley, Benjamin Mills, G. M. Biles, Nathan Edwards, Felix Gundy, William Logan, John Kowan, W. T. Barry, James Hays, John Trimble, B. W. Patton and Rezin Darnall of the late and present court of Appeals; Henry Davidze, John L. Bridges, Jesse Johnson, W. P. Roper, George Shannon, Eliza S. ridge, John P. Oldham, Paul I. Booker, William Warren and many others, now or heretofore circuit Judges; Martin D. Harlan, R. C. Anderson, R. B. Meade, R. A. Backner, George W. Lee, Richard Budd, D. C. Cosoy, J. Breathitt, William Owens, J. T. Johnson, J. W. Deane, Samuel Davis, Richard Southgate, David Amis Jr., W. B. Booker, R. P. Letcher, William Thompson, J. C. Breckenridge, Frank Johnson, W. B. Blackburn, J. J. Marshall, John Green, Clifton Allen, John Logan, Matthews Flournoy, Archibald Woods, W. P. Fleming, Samuel Todd, John Pope, Thomas Fletcher, J. H. Todd and many others. Lawyers of our own State. To these might be added an almost boundless catalogue of names of respectable citizens, who as Legislators have recorded their votes in favor of the constitutionality of these laws. It has been sanctioned by a Washington by the Randolphs, Lees, Pendletons and all the eminent statesmen of our parent State. Indeed the names of those who have voted for and sanctioned this principle in Virginia and Kentucky, could hardly be written with a pencil upon the walls of your hall. They are almost as numerous as the stars in the galaxy of the Heavens, and to the candid enquirer afford a pillar of light which cannot be obscured by the doubts which have arisen, in these modern times, from the vaults of Banks and the pools of mercantile cupidity. If on this subject, there be a doubt scattered along the Legislative or Judicial path of nearly half a century it has escaped my observation. That such laws continued to be swept through our Legislative bodies by immense majorities; that they were recognized by the Judiciary as entirely valid, until since the location of the United States Branch Bank in this state; and that those branches and parent in conjunction with their friends, have had the chief agency in raising the doubts which have led to the prostration, are facts which are attested by the annals of the country, by the memorials of the illustrious dead and by the testimony of the living.

It requires no argument to prove, that the principle adopted by our late Judges, is peculiarly adapted to promote the interest of the United States Bank. A Bank has no soul; it requires the most rigid punctuality, notwithstanding the calamities of earth and the dispensation of heaven. There is no appeal to the bowels of its mercy; for it has none. War pestilence and famine stay not its inexorable hand. Whether debtors be prostrate on their beds with a general and dreadful epidemic, whether they be in search of bread for starving families in consequence of blasted crops or whether they be called from home by their government to suppress insurrections or repel invasions, its language to them is "pay me what thou owest," without replevin or delay, and our former court says, yes, verily such is the constitution & it must be done. The principle is a Bank principle; it is fit only to promote the interest of Banks; it is incompatible with the government, interests and safety of the people; it is irrational and inhuman. It is therefore, the interest of Banks and not the interest of the people, which has originated, and attempted to enforce this new and rigid principle.

I have now replied to your resolutions in detail, as particularly as seems to me necessary. But I must ask your indulgence while I glow from the records of our state, that I am not the who first sounded the tocsin of alarm to the Le-

gisature of Kentucky, warning them against the power and influence of the United States Bank.

At the December session 1817, the Legislature laid upon the branches of that institution located in this State, a just and equitable tax, which they refused to pay. At the opening of the December session 1819, the following language is used towards them by Gabriel Slaughter, then acting Governor in his message, viz:

"The condition of your banks and especially of the State Bank, in which the commonwealth has a large interest, lately compelled to suspend specie payment, as I understand, by a pressure, for specie, from the United States Bank; the refusal of that bank to pay the tax imposed on her branches located in this state, are subjects of primary importance, and claim the early attention of the legislature. Whether congress can erect an immense mounted corporation, with power to locate branches in the different states, without their consent, and exempt the stock and capital employed from the common burden of taxation, to which the stock and capital of the state institutions are subject, is a question of some novelty, and of the first magnitude. If the power of taxing has been improperly assumed by the legislature, it ought to be disclaimed and the law repealed; but if upon an impartial and dispassionate review of the subject, you should be convinced that the power exists, the representatives of the people owe it to them and to the State to enforce it."

In making these suggestions, I beg leave to assure you and my countrymen generally, that I am not prompted by any particular hostility to the national Bank, or a disposition to excite unfounded or unworthy prejudices against it. I am conscious only of a salutary zeal for the rights and independence of the State over which I have the honour to preside. I am indeed, to confess, that my sentiments, or perhaps prejudices, ever have been, and still are, strongly against the banking system. Time and experience, instead of conquering these prejudices, have tended to confirm them. I have ever viewed these corporations with jealousy. I consider the corporate powers and privileges conferred on them, as so much taken from the powers of the people, and a contrivance to rear up in our country a monied aristocracy. Money is power in whatever hands it is placed; but it is less dangerous when divided amongst individuals, than when condensed and organized in the form of banks. In vain did the American people, during their struggle for liberty and independence, destroy the landed aristocracy then existing under the law authorizing estates to be entailed, if a monied aristocracy is to be substituted, instead of having our national and state legislatures filled with men representing the feelings and interests of the great agricultural class of the community. I fear we shall see the towns throughout the country, with the aid of these banking aristocracies, eventually preponderate on the legislative floor. I must ever be opposed to any system of policy, which independent of its pernicious and corrupting influence in other respects, tends to diminish or destroy, the weight and influence of the laboring interest, upon whose virtue and independence the duration of our free institutions so essentially depends.

While this system exists in the other states, Kentucky can do little to rescue the country from the evils and anti-republican tendencies of these monied corporations. Let us therefore, my friends, co-operate in some plan co-extensive with the Union, to redeem this young and rising republic, from the mischiefs and dangers of this paper system, before it is too late. If permitted to progress and intervene itself with all the interests and concerns of society, it may, in a more advanced and dense state of our population, explode in a convulsion of the government. The disease, it is true, has taken deep root, but the American republic is young, and by a vigorous and determined effort, may, in a few years, exterminate it. Some time may be necessary to enable these institutions to wind up. To effect so desirable an object, I would recommend to the legislature, to propose an amendment to the federal constitution, providing that after a certain period, no incorporated bank should exist in the United States, or if this should be thought going too far, and banks in any shape or to any extent, are useful and necessary, let the banking power be limited, and the system so regulated and restricted, as to secure the community against the wide spread ruin and mischief with which we are threatened. These observations are not dictated by any design to awaken an improper indignation against the United States Bank, or to encourage an unconstitutional opposition to its legitimate operations. No patriot, no American, who holds in just estimation the free principles of constitutional government, for which our ancestors died, would consent to inflict a wound on our sacred constitution for any amount this gigantic corporation could pay. I most sincerely exhort you to give to the question, an impartial and dispassionate consideration, unbiassed by state pride or state jealousy. It after a mature and candid examination of the subject, you shall be convinced of the constitutional right of the state to impose the tax, I would recommend an amendment or modification of the act imposing the tax, so as to authorize its collection by distress or attachment. If as I have supposed, the right exists, it ought to be maintained; and I am ready to admit, that any partialities are on the side of the state institutions. The cardinal point, however, with me, is not so much, what bank shall prevail, as how the country is to be saved from the evils and oppressions of both."

On the 13th of December, Mr. Crutcher offered the Senate, a preamble and resolutions of which the following are extracts, viz:

While the stock of our state banks and other banks is taxed for the support of government, the United States Bank denies the right of power to this commonwealth, to impose a tax upon the stock



held by citizens, non-residents and aliens, in that institution. Against this position, we as the representatives of the people of this state, protest. We believe that the best interests and prosperity of our citizens, require the speedy withdrawal of those branches from this state.

We also believe, that if the stockholders or directors of the Bank of the United States have, by any act, forfeited their charter, that it is expedient to repeal the same. Wherefore,

Resolved, &c. That it is the wish, desire and interest of the people of this state, that the President and Directors of the United States Bank recall their branches located in this state.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to take into consideration the expediency and constitutionality of repealing by law or otherwise, the charter of said bank.

The names of those who voted in favour of these propositions, are Messrs. Bartlett, Bridges, Chambers, Crutcher, E. E. Faulkner, Ford, Given, Griffin, Harrison, Jones, Mason, Owens, Perrine, South, Slaughter, Thompson, Wickliffe, Wilson, Wood, Worthington and Yancey, and Mr. Davidson only voted in the negative.

But the House of Representatives took a bolder course. The late Solomon P. Sharp introduced a bill laying a tax on those institutions, which was fixed at \$60,000 on each, for the avowed purpose of driving them out of the state. In favor of this bill, the following names stand recorded, viz. Messrs. Allen, Baker, Barret, Berry, Booker, Breathitt, A. Butler, Carter, Chew, Chinn, Coburn, Combs, Cunningham, Dollam, Davis, Dollerhide, Duncan, (of Davies) Forest Gauthier, George, L. Green, Hanson, Harrison, Haynes, Hickman, Jennings, J. Johnson, B. Johnson, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Lackey, Love, J. Logan, Mercer, McKee, McKlosky, McMillin, Morton, Mullens, Noland, O'Bannon, Owens, Parsons, P. R. R. Ray, Renuick, Robinson, Scott, Sharp, Stockton Stratton Z. Taylor, J. Taylor Thomas, Turner, Underwood, G. Wall W. Wall T. Ward J. Ward, Wickliffe, Williams and Worthington.

There were 23 negatives. Through the Senate the same bill passed by a vote of 20 to 12, and it was approved by the acting Governor Gabriel Slaughter.

The Federal Judges prevented the collection of this tax by granting an injunction and before the next session of the legislature, the Supreme Court gave their famous decision in the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland. Yet was our acting Governor Gabriel Slaughter, resolved on maintaining the rights of the state and in his message at the opening of the December session in 1819 he uses the following forcible language:

"The state should not underate its power to repel malignant influences from abroad, more than to promote beneficial influences at home. The power to preserve itself and to promote the prosperity of the community, is inherent in sovereignty, and the states should not hastily or lightly surrender it. I am aware that the Supreme Court of the nation, have declared the law creating this bank constitutional, and have denied to the states the power of taxing it. But much as we reverence the institutions of the national government, and respect their incumbents it is not due to the character of sovereignty, that the states who possess it, should enquire into this matter should assert their right to exercise it; and relinquish it only upon the most thorough conviction, that it has been surrendered by the states to the nation.

Anterior to the promulgation by the Supreme Court of the opinion above alluded to the agent of the state was restrained by an injunction awarded by the Circuit and District Judge of the Seventh Judicial District from collecting the tax imposed by the last legislature upon those offices. How far it is compatible with the dignity of the superior power of the state, to be manacled, restrained or propelled by persons clad with authority by the nation, it behoves the state to ascertain. This gentlemen is a subject of mighty import. It involves nothing less than the sovereignty of the states; for if one department of the national government may usurp the sovereignty of the states, and another department consecrate the usurpation by pronouncing it constitutional then is the tenure of sovereignty by the states a fit subject for derision. The principle that any portion of its supreme power must be tamely surrendered by a state, in obedience to a decree made by the usurper, sanctifying in one character what he had usurped in another, can never it would seem to me be conceded by a rational people. But should the evils suggested, be thought under the existing state of things, to be beyond the reach of immediate legislative remedy would it not be prudent to open a correspondence with our sister states, and thereby combine with them upon this subject of common and vital interest? It is within the power of the states to amend the constitution of the United States if no other efficient means of vindicating their rights should be found and thereby protect themselves from at least a renewal of this odious charter and from the effect of that not less odious principle, that the national Judiciary shall alone decide upon the right of the states to exercise their sovereign power. I have always been opposed to the establishment of banks, not only on the ground that exclusive privileges were thereby conferred but because their operation tends to generate in the community, an inordinate cupidity, and a spirit of extravagance, a contempt of moderate gain, and a consequent laxity of morals. But the Bank of the United States is of such colossal structure, and will, when it attains maturity, be of such gigantic strength, as to be it would seem to me incompatible with our republican institutions. The truth of the position, that money is power is acknowledged by all the elementary writers upon the science of government, and exemplified practically by all the governments of which history furnishes any record. The capital of this bank is thirty-five millions of dollars, with the power of issuing bills to the amount of one hundred and five millions; an amount greater it is believed than can be wholesomely circulated for half a century to come. The President and Directors consisting of twenty-five, are to direct and control this mighty mass of circulating medium—the entire money used by the American republics—in name only; for according to the position above stated, the President and Directors of this institution, are to govern the nation. They direct and control the money, and of course possess the power of the nation. This bank then is to be a disguised aristocracy, enormous in stature, and invincible in strength. It is

even now attempting while an infant, to strangle the state; and the nation though destined to be its next victim, has uttered in smiles its approbation of the horrid deed. It may be thought that I speak too plain on this subject. Disguise is not one of my habits—duty bids me speak, and the importance of the subject demands that I should speak plainly. I do believe that the existence of the bank of the United States, is incompatible with republican civil liberty, the only shape of liberty worth, in my belief, maintaining or contending for."

Where then slept the partizans of the house of representatives, that they did not call on the executive in bitter irony to tell them in what mode he deemed it most advisable to resist the mandate of the supreme court & whether he thought it expedient for that purpose to array the physical force of the state? Not a voice of censure or complaint was heard in our legislative hall. All knew the influence of these institutions and saw the danger. But all further efforts to arrest it by state authorities, were rendered fruitless by defection in their own camp. Six days before this message was delivered, our Court of appeals gave their decision, in which Judge Boyle and Owsley surrendered the power for which the executive and legislature were contending, and sealed the triumph of the Bank. All further designs to expel them from our borders or subject them to our power, were relinquished in despair, and they have ever since marched forward unresisted conquering and to conquer, until they have made themselves almost as independent of our government as a Rajah of India. Trampling on our sovereign power of taxation, accumulating our houses and lands, freed from our execution laws dragging our citizens into the federal courts and forcing them to defend beyond the mountains. They have gone so far with their usurpation and insolence, that a governor is interrogated like a culprit at the bar of their house, because he dares to expose their influence and denounce their power. How changed is the scene within the short period of six revolving years since the acting Governor delivered the message from which I have quoted, and how discouraging is the prospect for the maintenance of the remaining powers of our state government.

Our system of government is one which deserves to be perpetual. The state and general governments are each necessary to the preservation of the other, and in a due administration of both rests the only security of our liberties. Were the states to strip the General Government of its powers, or assume entire independence, all security, and freedom itself, would be lost in the perpetual conflicts of petty nations. Were the General Government to usurp from the people of the states their powers of local legislation and self government, we might see, for a while, a splendid central government, but it would be the tomb of extinguished freedom. This continent was not made for one consolidated government.—The conditions and habits of our people are too dissimilar to be accommodated by the same institutions and laws. We must have our local legislatures, or our government will become a government of the bayonet, and not of reason.

Nothing is more dangerous to the state governments, to the general government and to the liberties of the people, than corporations which embody the interests of powerful men, and concentrate millions of money in one point and facilitate its application to any purpose, legal or illegal, meritorious or wicked. Hence I have ever been opposed to Banks, and especially a bank of the United States. I voted against it when in Congress, because I thought it unconstitutional and dangerous to liberty. With a capital of \$25,000,000 at command, it can, and I fear will, conquer the states and control the Union. I see nothing in the events of the times to change my opinions or allay my apprehensions. If its influence, operating through powerful lawyers, shall bend the decisions of our courts to suit its interest and its will, I pray Heaven that it may never reach the legislative floor. May those who stand there, ever come clothed in the majesty of a free people, uninfluenced in their principles or acts, by this mighty corporation. May it never be said, that vain men, raised in its shade, fed by its smiles and elected by the votes of its officers, dependents and friends, shall have the power to direct a state legislature, support a perverse judiciary, and browbeat and insult a state executive.

JOSEPH DESPA.

December 14, 1825.

### Transylvania University.

Continuation of the Report of the Trustees, in answer to the resolutions of the Assembly, requiring information.

To the honorable, the Board of Transylvania University: GENTLEMEN: The following information is respectfully communicated to you at your request. The subjects are taken up in the order in which you have placed them.

1 "The salary and other emoluments of the President, derived from private lectures or classes, signing diplomas, and the fee charged for each."

The President has no private class. His salary is \$3,000 in currency equivalent at this time to \$2,000 in specie. He charges a fee of five dollars in currency for signing the diplomas of the Bachelors and Masters of Arts. The income from this source, during the last session, was \$215 in currency, or \$107 50 in specie.

2 "The salaries and emoluments of the other Professors and how paid, whether in specie or paper currency." Professors Roche has 1,200 dollars in currency; Professor Mathews 1,000 dollars in specie; and Professor Chapman 600 dollars in currency. Each of the Medical Professors has twenty dollars in currency for his ticket, and five dollars in currency for signing the diplomas of the Medical Graduates.

3 "The practice among the professors, of giving private lectures attending private classes and the emoluments derived to the Professors from them."

The Professors in the Academic department have no private classes. In regard to the Medical Professors I refer you to the official note of the Dean, in answer to my inquiry upon this subject.

4 "The number of diplomas granted by the institution within the last year, designating the number granted in each year."

During the year ending in July 1825, the University conferred 32 degrees of Bachelor of Arts; 21 of Master of Arts; 16 of Bachelor of Laws; 37 of Doctor of Medicine; and 2 of Doctor of Laws; thus making an aggregate of 128.

During the year ending in July 1824, the University conferred 24 degrees of Bachelor of Arts; 18 of Master of Arts; 16 of Bachelor of Laws; 47 of Doctor of Medicine; 2 of Doctor of Divinity; and 2 of Doctor of Laws; making a total of 109.

5 "The present number of students in the University designating separately the Medical and Law students and those in the Grammar School and College."

The Law School is suspended for the present session, (it be revived the next). The Medical class contains 272, the senior class, 38; the junior class 24; the sophomore class 17; the freshmen class 17 and the preparatory department 40, making an aggregate of 403. Of these, the four college classes contain 41.

6 "The number of Professors in each department of the institution, designating the name and title of each, with the duties assigned to them, and what portion of the day they are severally employed in attending to their classes respectively."

The President and three Professors are employed in

the academic department. The instruction of the senior class in chemistry, is given by the Rev. Doctor With. The preparatory school there is one teacher; and in the medical six Professors. The following list shows more fully this part of the subject:

Horace Holley, L. I. D. President and Professor of the Philosophy of Mind.  
Benjamin H. Dudley, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.  
Charles Caldwell, M. D. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice.  
Daniel Drake, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.

William H. Richardson, M. D. Professor of the Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.  
Rev. James Byrle, D. D. Professor of Chemistry.  
Charles W. Short, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany.

John Roche, A. M. Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Thomas J. Mathews, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. George T. Chapman, D. D. Professor of History, Geography, Chronology and Antiquities.

John Brown, A. M. Principle of the Preparatory Department.

William S. Rodley, A. M. Librarian of the General Library, and Secretary of the Academic Faculty.

James C. Cross, M. D. Librarian of the Medical Library, and Secretary of the Medical Faculty.

John H. Morton, Treasurer.

Wilhelm Macbenn, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

For the employment of the President and the Academic Professors, see his report to the board at a late meeting. Each Medical Professor lectures every day to the class for an hour. The Principle of the Preparatory Department is in his school from six to seven hours. Dr. Hilly lectures to the seniors three times a week on chemistry.

Very respectfully, yours,

HORACE HOLLEY, President.

Nov. 22d 1825.  
At a meeting of the Trustees of Transylvania University, 23d September 1825.

Resolved, That the Clerk request the President to report to the Board at their next meeting, the time that each Professor devotes to the recitation rooms.

At a meeting, 3d October 1825, Mr. Holley reported as follows, viz.

Agreeably to the request of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, at their meeting September 23d 1825, the President makes the following report, concerning the labours of the several instructors in the academic department:

The President, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and from 12 to 1 P. M. attends the seniors daily giving a course of instruction in philology, rhetoric, logic, ethics, mental philosophy and political economy. From 10 to 12, he goes through a course of regular criticism, with his pen in his hand, and in company with the writers in succession, upon the themes and forensics which are prepared by the seniors.

A portion of this period is also devoted to students, for all the objects of complaint, advice, expostulation, and the general business of order and discipline, as well as to the reception of strangers and the requisite information which they seek, when they visit the institution with their sons or their friends. It is still further employed by the President, to visit according to law, the recitation and lecture rooms of the teachers and professors, and to suggest any improvements that may be made, as well as to obtain a personal knowledge of the condition of all the departments.

From 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. he attends to the private declamation of the two upper classes and from 10 to 11 on Saturdays, to their public declamation.

As has been done heretofore in some of his sessions, the President designs to give, from 11 to 12 o'clock, during the present session, a course of lectures on manners and morals, in the chapel. At that time the President is employed one hour each day, in hearing a course of recitations from one of the classes in Latin, though this is an extra duty, which he will assign to some one else, as soon as circumstances will permit.

Professor Roche from 9 to 10, hears a recitation by the juniors; from 10 to 11, a recitation by the sophomores; from 11 to 12, a second recitation by the juniors; from 12 to 1, a recitation by the freshmen, and from 1 to 2 a second recitation by the sophomores. In this manner he goes through with the prescribed course of Greek and Latin, with the exception of Horace, which is taken by the President.—The Professor also criticizes, at his room, the Greek and Latin exercises of the classes.

Professor Mathews, from 9 to 10, hears a recitation by the freshmen, from 10 to 11, a recitation by the juniors, from 11 to 12, a recitation by the seniors, and from 12 to 1 by the sophomores. He also delivers lectures on the subjects of his professorship, twice a week.

Professor Chapman, from 9 to 10, hears the sophomores; from 10 to 11, the seniors; from 11 to 12, the freshmen, and from 12 to 1, the juniors.

The labours of Professor Roche are unreasonably great. Justice and policy require that they should be lessened, as soon as the circumstances of the University will allow a division of his professorship.

HORACE HOLLEY, Pres't.

A true copy from the minutes of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University.

W. MACBENN, CLK.

### REMOVAL.

D. BRADFORD, has removed to the Brick House next door to Mr. Parker opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where he continues the

Auction and Commission Business. As he has extensive dry Cellars, he will receive goods on Storage, or forward them as desired, on moderate terms.

Lex. Dec. 30 1825-31

FOR SALE.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. Coffee and Rice by the barrel,—sugar kettles by the Ton or Retail &c. &c. at the most reduced prices for Cash.

DAVID A. SAYRE.

Lex. Dec. 30th 1825-32-31

### TO THE PUBLIC.

I OFFER for sale, the tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the county of Jessamine, on Big Hickman creek, where the Paint Lick road crosses Hickman, and about 4 and a half miles southeast of Nicholasville. It contains about 163 acres, fifty of which is in cultivation, and the balance well timbered. There is also an EXCELLENT DISTILLERY and GRIST MILL on the premises—the former large enough to contain four stills—and two stills with all the useful apparatus for distilling, now ready, which I will also dispose of should the purchaser of the land desire to have them. Big Hickman as a valuable mill stream, is well known—and my three springs of excellent never-failing water for family and stock use, renders the whole desirable and valuable.—added to this I have an Apple Orchard of one hundred young trees just beginning to bear, and of the choicest and best fruit.

The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made accommodating and easy—a negro or two that would command money, would (if required by the purchaser) be taken in part payment.

Any person who wishes to engage in Distilling or Milling, and sawing plank, the timber for which is extremely convenient and valuable, can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber on the premises. He has all the apparatus for carrying on the Sawmill, the rice to which, is in complete repair—and also an excellent MILL SAW to dispose of. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. OLDS.

December 23d, 1825.—52-31\* \$1 25

### Communication

NELSON NICHOLAS.

In the Whig of the 29th, i. e. the Editor of that paper has favoured the public with another learned dissertation on the meaning of "the word specie," and triumphantly proclaims in the third of his laudatory essays that "the word specie means gold and silver and nothing else." The writer however, would caution the public not at all times to take the assertions, of the learned Editor, granted as he is prepared to show from legal authorities, that the word specie does not in all cases mean "gold and silver and nothing else," as stated by Mr. Nicholas, but in legal parlance, the word specie is more frequently used as synonymous with property of various descriptions than as meaning gold and silver. The writer will attempt to sustain this proposition by reference to a work of high authority which does or ought to form a part of the library of every lawyer called Chitty's pleading. If after reading the extracts which the writer will quote from Chitty, the Editor of the Whig can sustain the general proposition which he lays down in his essay, "that the word specie means gold and silver, and nothing else," he must prove that Chitty was as great a blockhead as he would wish the world to believe. Judge Shannon and that when he used the word specie as synonymous with property he did not understand the import of the term and had not studied as the Editor of the Whig has done the numerous authorities which he has quoted to prove his position. We will now see in what sense Chitty uses the word specie. "In general a so no action in form ex delicto as trover, case, or trespass can be supported, against an executor for an injury to personal property committed by his testator, though if the testator converted the property into money assumpti lies against the executor; or if the property came in specie to the possession of the latter, trover would be sustainable against him though not in the character of executor." 1 vol. Chitty's pleadings p. 79.

"If a testator take away and sold by the testator assumpti for money had and received, lies against his executor, or trover, if they remain in specie and the executor refuses to restore them." Chitty vol. 1. p. 80.

"The action of detinue is the only remedy by suit for the recovery of a personal chattel in specie unless in those cases where the party repays the possession by a repurchase." Chitty, vol. 1. p. 117.

"And it has been decided that if goods taken away still continue in specie in the hands of the wrong doer, or his executor, repurchase or detinue may be supported by or against the executor." Chitty, vol. 1. p. 129.

Here it will be perceived that Chitty has used the word specie not as meaning gold and silver but property, and although the writer has examined Chitty with great care, he cannot find that he has used the word specie in any case as synonymous with "the words gold and silver," but generally it is applied by him to the particular property to which he is referring. If Chitty has used "the word specie" in any part of his valuable work on the science of pleading, in a different sense, or as synonymous with the words "gold and silver," the writer has not been able to find the passage, and will be thankful to the Editor of the Whig if he will point it out. That the word specie is frequently used by writers and individuals, as synonymous with, "the words gold and silver," no one ever doubted, and the writer is willing, that the Editor of the Whig may enjoy all the benefit of the extracts which he has made from the various authors that he has quoted in his essays; but can the Editor of the Whig still contend a ter reading the extracts from Chitty which the writer has given, that "the word specie means gold or silver, and nothing else." In most of the chances reports the Editor of the Whig will find "the word specie" is generally used as synonymous with property, and if the writer is not much mistaken, "the word specie" is more frequently used, in the law books that compose the lawyers library, as meaning property of various kinds than, "gold or silver" although it is sometimes used in that sense.

The Editor of the Whig it is believed is the first who has had the boldness to assert, and who has attempted to prove by a long argument "that the word specie means gold or silver and nothing else."—Quere! has ever that gentleman in the depth of his legal researches read Chitty's pleadings? It will be seen therefore that the word specie is precisely what Judge Shannon said it was—an undefined term, which may mean gold or a fever, or any description of property; hence it was that the legislature, that passed "the gold and silver" law of 1823 struck the word specie which they thought too indefinite; out of the bill as it was first reported and inserted in its place "the words gold or silver," so that no mistake could possibly arise in adjudicating upon, this statute. Judge Shannon therefore in the decision alluded to in the Madison Circuit Court, was governed by the letter of the statute, and the known intention of the Legislature who passed it. The judgment as it stands upon the records was for specie, but when he was called upon judicially to certify "that the word specie" was "the words gold or silver" he refused so to do, because the statute, had prescribed the form, which intitled the plaintiff to a more summary remedy and without departing from that form he was bound to decide precisely as he did decide; that "the word specie was not the words gold or silver." He is sustained in this decision by Judge Hledge, whose character as an able and scientific lawyer none can doubt in a similar case he refused to certify judicially on the records of the Fayette Circuit Court that "the word specie was" the words gold or silver. If the plaintiff had felt himself aggrieved, either in the Madison or Fayette court why did he not appeal to the Supreme Court for redress? In the case in Madison there was a bill of exceptions, but so perfectly satisfied was the lawyer who managed the case that the judge was correct, that an appeal was never prosecuted. In the case in Fayette county, decided by Judge Hledge, no appeal was taken and the bar acquiesced, without a murmur in its correctness. And yet the Editor of the Whig without a correct knowledge of the statute,—without a knowledge of the facts upon which the decision was given without knowing even the legal import of the word specie; commences a thundering philippic against Judge Shannon, and undertakes to prove not only that "the word specie in all cases means "gold or silver and nothing else," but that the Judge ought to have certified judicially that "the word specie was the words gold or silver." One word with regard to the rule of construing remedial statutes. The general rule which the Editor of the Whig has laid down in relation to the construction of remedial statutes, is correct, but it will require but little logical acumen to show that the "gold and silver law" of 1823 is an exception to the general rule. It will be recollected, that there was in force at that time a remedial law, which gave the defendant after judgment a reprieve of two years. The law of 1823, was intended to give the plaintiff under particular circumstances a more summary remedy, and in all cases where by the statutes, a summary remedy is allowed, different from the general law, such statutes are to be construed strictly—see the case of Hector and Clarke vs. Gale, 17 Ind. rep. p. 73; where this principle is clearly established.

"The remedy by distress and sale (say the court in the above case is a summary proceeding) and therefore the statutory provisions on the subject ought to be strictly pursued." The gold and silver law of 1823, gives a more summary remedy than the two years reprieve law, and therefore according to the rule laid down by the court in the above case ought to be construed strictly, and according to its letter. If this rule of construction was wrong, and injustice was done to litigants by it; why did not the parties aggrieved take an appeal? They did not, therefore no great injury could have been sustained. The writer flatters himself that he has satisfactorily shown, that the Editor of the Whig is not correct, when he asserts that the "word specie means gold or silver and nothing else" but that it may apply to copper coin, it may apply to gold or silver, or it may be applied to almost any description of property; Chitty has in one of the passages to which the writer has referred applied the word specie to trees &c. If the writer were to take up the chancery reports, and law books and refer to every passage where "the word specie" is used with reference to property, he might well fill his essays into a volume, and make quite as ostentatious a display of authorities, as the Editor of the Whig has done. As he views this question however as a very unimportant one, and cannot flatter himself that the public would be much edified, by a reference to more authorities than he has cited; he will rest satisfied for the present, with having convinced



The Editor of the Whig of gross ignorance, or intentional falsehood, when he says "the word specie means gold or silver and nothing else." But as the Editor of the Whig has assumed to himself the character of a legal critic, and the writer may have formed rather too humble an estimate of those talents, with which he is now assuming the world, it might perhaps be well for the Editor to consider before he constructs a statute, or decides a case of importance, to consult with this modern oracle of the law upon the subject. In the present deranged state of our court of Appeals the utility of such a course to both Judges and litigants may be obvious. When the litigants would know that before the Judge had adjudicated upon their cases he had consulted, so explicated a sage of the Law as Mr Nelson Nicholas, they would surely not think it necessary to take an appeal, either to the old or new court. Before the great men of antiquity commenced any grand undertaking which they supposed would redound to their own fame, and the honor of their country, it was customary for them to consult the oracle of Apollo at Delphi who knows both the opinions and dicta of the Editor of the Whig in law and politics may become quite as celebrated as the oracular responses of the Delphic God?

#### HALE

N. B. The friends of Judge Shannon beg leave to return the Editor of the Whig their unfeigned thanks for the "treat" which that gentleman prepared for them in his paper of the 29th ult. They would remark at the same time that in their opinion the "treat" would have been served up in a more finished style, if he had not published the whole of Judge Shannon's remarks on his decision on the gold and silver law, instead of the garbled extracts which he has given. Did the Editor dread the effect of that statement against himself? Was he afraid that in giving that document entire he would make his own want of candour, liberality and falsehood even more conspicuous to the world than he has done already? They hope that to clear himself of suspicious of this obvious character the Editor will yet give the statement of the Judge entire.

#### TOWN TRUSTEES.

A writer in last week's Reporter who signs himself "a mechanic" insinuates pretty broadly that the board of trustees for the past year have not acted faithfully or impartially. It is believed the insinuation was produced by the refusal of the board to pay to a certain lawyer, (who very possibly may have assumed the name of a mechanic) an unjust claim which he filed on the board, with as much zeal as if his subsistence depended on his success.

Facts speak louder than words. That the board have acted faithfully, let their attention to the interests of the town—their fulfillment of all its obligations, and their success, speak. They have within five years reduced the debt due the Bank of Kentucky, which was incurred by the loan to the Medical school, from 6000 DOLLARS to 1000 DOLLARS. They have paid up their public officers, their watchmen and repairs of streets &c. and leave in the hands of the Treasurer 1,271 Dollars. They have exhibited through their collector a balance of delinquents, which was once as high as 1000 or 1200 Dollars actually reduced to 278 Dollars, of which a fourth will probably yet be collected.

As to their impartiality, let their rejection of the above named claim of the lawyer together with their having brought suit on the only two debts due the town on contract, speak. The annual report as published in a handbill to day shows the fact. One of those against whom suit is brought was a member of the board, yet they did not tolerate him, although he and others think he has an equitable offset against the claim of the board. It is because they were too impartial, that they have been objected to.

The late board, with a few exceptions have served several years. In the following ticket we recommend several citizens in place of members who have either removed or decline serving. It would be unjust to stigmatize faithful and impartial public servants at the nod of a pretended mechanic, although he may be almost a lawyer.

#### MANY VOTERS.

George Robinson, Thomas M. Hickey, Caleb W. Cloud, John M. McCalla, William Hanson, Edward Howe, Wm. A. Leavy, James M. Pike, John Hull, David Megowan, Benjamin Ayres.

### THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1826.

We this day commence the fortieth volume of the first no. paper establishment within the United States on the Western waters, except the Pittsburg Gazette.

There is perhaps not another instance in America of a newspaper having been continued thirty-nine years controlled by the same editor, who first established it. If the adherence for nearly forty years to those genuine republican principles which were cherished and supported by a Washington and a Jefferson merits the support of the people of Kentucky, none can deserve it more than the Kentucky Gazette, whose editor is now in the 77th year of his age and who aided in the field to accomplish that revolution that has enabled America to become a great and respectable nation.

The same republican principles which influenced the Gazette to oppose the encroachments on the constitution of the United States in the alien and sedition laws, as well as on the rights of the people of Kentucky in the attempt to barter away the navigation of the Mississippi for thirty years will still prompt an opposition to every measure which tends to affect the constitutional rights of the people.

On Monday last Richard H. Cliban Esq. was elected a Trustee in Transylvania University in the room of Charles Humphreys Esq. and Joseph Logan Esq. in the room of Dr. James Fishback.

The report of the small-pox in town is without foundation.

The nomination of Rufus King as minister to Great Britain was approved without opposition.

The Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa has surrendered to the Mexicans at discretion.

#### Iron and Castings.

REO River and Slate Iron works are now in operation, a constant supply of Iron of the first quality, and a general assortment of Castings will be constantly kept, in the old Iron Store, on short street below the Jail by

WILLIAM MACBEAN Agent

For RICHARD HAWES.

January 5 1826—1tf

#### For Sale or Rent.

A SMALL two story House on Mulberry street pleasantly situated, and a parlour, Kitchen and pantry, on the lower story, and three bed rooms on the second story, with convenient Cellars and Smoke house &c.—also a good Garden entire of

WILLIAM MACBEAN.

January 5 1826—1 tf

#### NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. I therefore forward all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

ZACH GARNETT

Jan. 6, 1826—1-5\*

#### NOTICE.

TAKEN out of the possession of a negro man in Lexington the following articles supposed to be stolen viz. a Coat, a pair of Pantaloon three shirts and a pair of socks, they appear to belong to a small man or lad, the owner can get them by applying to the subscriber and paying for this advertisement.

JOHN NORWOOD

Lexington Jan. 5 1826—1-3t

#### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A BROWN HORSE, about six years old, fifteen hands high, star in the forehead, walks, paces and trots well; had on a Saddle Brille, and one of Mixer's Spring Saddles half worn, with Plated Stirrups, and blue Saddle Cloth. He broke loose or was taken from the post to which he was tied, before Capt. Fowler's door, about dark on the 28th of December. If at liberty will probably make towards Frankfort. I will reward any one liberally that shall take him up and return him to me in this place, or secure him so that I can get him.

W. T. BARRY.

Lexington, January 2, 1826—1-3t

#### LOOK AT THIS!!!

AS the subscriber is determined to collect all his debts, that can be recovered by law, before he brings out any more goods, he requests all those indebted to him to call very shortly and pay them off, which will save expenses, and greatly accommodate both the debtor and creditor. In the mean time, the undersigned will sell the goods on hand very low, by wholesale or retail, for CASH.

ALEX. PARKER.

Jan. 6, 1826—1-4w

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 13th inst. at Miss Nancy Barr's farm, the former residence of Robert Barr, dec'd, one and a half miles from Lexington, two hundred head of stock Hogs; five first rate milk Cows, all giving milk at this time; six head of horses: one Wagon, and a Cart; one Carriage, and a neat family Dearborne, fitted for one horse; twenty Geese, from eighty to one hundred barrels of sound Corn in crib; a few articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture; together with a large variety of Farming Utensils. Terms CASH.

JESSE HAMPTON.

Jan. 6th 1826—1-2w

#### GEORGE W. ANDERSON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of

#### GROCERIES,

Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Store House, corner of Cheapside, formerly occupied by Thomas Anderson.

Lexington, January 6, 1826—1-tf.

#### Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBLs best OHIO FLOUR, 30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of superior quality, just received and for Sale at the Store of

G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—1 tf

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1824, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY.

RICHARD HENRY.

#### Blacksmith's Business.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmith's business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.

January 7th 1826—1-tf

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Lexington, Ky. on Dec. 31, 1825; which if not taken out before the first day of April, 1826, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen, John  
Allen, Martha W. Miss  
Anderson, Wm M  
Allender, Edward  
Anderson, Wm  
Aylette, Mrs Martha  
Akers, Rev Peter  
Barker, Elizabeth  
Barnes, Abram  
Ball, Thomas D  
Bates, Martin L—2  
Brashear, Charles W  
Brates, Daniel M  
Barr, Robert R  
Briggs, Elsie  
Bartlett, Vincent  
Brennagh, Capt G  
Berry, Capt Thos  
Benning, Perkins  
Berry, Richard  
Cassell, Henry  
Clarke, Michael  
Clark, James S  
Carey, Ludwell  
Creath, Rev Jacob—2  
Casey, Catharine  
Caldwell, Wm S  
Carter, Mary R  
Clark, Mrs Frances  
Chandler, Henry  
Challen, Wm Jr  
Caldwell, John  
Clark, Wm  
Collis, Francis  
Carter, Sarah  
Crawford, Anderson  
Clark, John  
Calvert, Samuel  
Davies, Jas E  
Drake, Edmund  
Duke, Miss Lucy  
Dunlap, George  
Demeter, Jennett Miss  
Aboyd, Cat  
Allen, B W—2  
Adams, Robert  
Adams, Permelia  
Allen, Thos M  
Allnutt, E R J—2  
Brighton, Hugh  
Braham, B F—2  
Browning, Perry  
Boyce, John  
Boods, Harvey  
Boyce, Daniel  
Bosworth, Elizabeth  
Bosworth, B  
Boothie, J W  
Bullock, Wm F  
Burgess, Catharine  
Blythe, Miss Margaret  
Byrnes, Morgan  
Catchings, Seymour—2  
Conway, Wm M—2  
Crittendon, T T (or Attorney)  
Collins, Mr  
Cole, Jacob—2  
Coppage, Thos  
Cind, John M  
Cline, Hiram  
Constock, Brown  
Conns, Mary—2  
Codwise, H  
Clower, Stephen  
Coleman, Horace  
Cuttman, J A  
Cocks, Wm D  
Coffman, David  
Conns, Mrs Nancy  
Deyarman, Abram  
Dunham, J W A  
Dunson, Judith  
Dorton, James  
Dowrey, Miss Rachel

Elder, James  
Ewing, Phil  
Flournoy, Eliza R  
Fawcette, John  
Fry, Miss Rachel—2  
Fitch, Azel—2  
Graves, James—2  
Graves, Thos C  
Goss, Joseph  
Gamble, John H  
Glass, Mrs Sarah  
Givens, Thos J  
Gregg, Samuel  
Gregg, Darius

Harrison, Ann  
Halley, Hilary H  
Harris, Mrs E  
Harley, Wm  
Hardin, G W  
Haggins, Saul  
Hamilton, James—2  
Harris, Sarah  
Hanson, George  
Hart, Thos P  
Hawkins, Walker  
Harris, C W  
Hancock, Dr J O  
Stanley, Mr  
Hayne, Isaac W

Jones, Abraham  
Jackson, Jesse  
Isaac, Miss Jane M  
Johnson, Michael H  
Jones, Benjamin  
Jones, Levi  
Jacobs, G W  
Klier, John  
Kenny, Matthew  
Kahill, Mr—2  
Lake, Richard  
Lay, Abraham  
Lewis, Catharine  
Lea, Eliah  
Little, Hugh  
Longley, Rev John  
Manner, Samuel  
May, Alfred  
Mahon, Alexander  
Mathes, Dr A K  
Mildard, Baxter  
Minter, James  
Milton, Eliah—2  
Morrison, David  
Moore, J W  
Moore, Elsie  
Moore, Mrs Nancy  
Mudd & Reed  
Neele, Charles  
Naylor, Benjamin  
Neel, Miss Sarah  
Nicholson, James

Owen, Wm  
Payne, Col H C—2  
Payne, D M  
Payne, Edward  
Patrick, T W  
Patrick, Robert  
Payton, Jacob  
Patterson, Leonard—2  
Patrick, Isaac  
Price, B  
Poor, Zachariah  
Railey, Isham  
Rattrie, Dr G T  
Rawlings, Dr James  
Rehbrook, Nabom  
Rankin, Adam  
Raffinique, C S  
Reed, Wm—2  
Reynolds, E G  
Richardson, Henry

Shannon, J N  
Shackelford, Geo  
Stag, Daniel  
Shaw, John  
Shackelford, John  
Staley, Catharine  
Small, John  
Stanton, Wm  
Samuel, C  
Seely, Booj  
Sheriff of Fayette  
Stevens, Thos  
Stevenson, Mary  
Stevenson, Thomas  
Steele, Wm  
Velby, Mary A  
Shields, Patrick

Tankesly, Fountain  
Taylor, Leonard  
Trimble, James  
Trepanier, F B  
Taylor, Saml  
Tall, B M  
Floobald, Saml  
Taylor, Charlotte  
Taylor, Miss Amanda  
Tompson, W W  
Usher, Luke  
Velutier, C  
Wallace, Thomas  
Walling, Henry  
Wallace, John  
Watkins, John  
Warner, Mrs Sarah  
Wahley, James  
Waner, Henry  
Wenzel, J C—5  
Weakes, Wm  
Webber, Susan  
Wilson, R S R  
Willis, A L  
Williams, Levi  
White, Wm  
Wilson, Nancy

Young, Leaving  
Young, Stephen  
Persons calling for Letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

J. FICKLIN, P. M.

#### Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States; also he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coat Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants apply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEORGEAN.

January 13th, 1826—2 tf

#### WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good merchantable

#### WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine

#### FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Dec. 16th 1825.—50—tf

#### By the Governor of Kentucky, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an atrocious assassination was committed by some unknown individual, upon the person of Col. SALAMON P. SHARP, late a Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, from the county of Franklin, at his dwelling house in the town of Frankfort, early on the morning of Monday the 7th inst. accompanied with circumstances of extraordinary barbarity; and whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth aforesaid, indignant at the outrage thus perpetrated in violation of law, humanity and social feeling, desirous of manifesting to the world the high respect entertained by them for the deceased, and anxious that his murderer should be brought to condign punishment, did, by resolution approved this day, authorize and request the Governor to offer a reward of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for his apprehension and conviction:

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH DESHA, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by authority of the said Resolution, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the sum of

3000 DOLLARS

will, upon the conviction of the assassin, be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend him.— And I do enjoin it upon all officers of the law within this Commonwealth, and call upon all others, the good citizens and inhabitants thereof, to be active and diligent in their endeavors to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator of this foul and offensive crime.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1825, in the 34th year of Commonwealth.

JOSEPH DESHA.

By the Governor: J. C. PICKETT, Sec'y. 47—6w

#### Mercer Circuit Set. October Term 1825

JOHN HANLY Comp't against WILLIAM LEWIS Deft

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel and filed his Bill of revivor herein against Nimrod Manyee Esq. or Adm'r of the Decedent Wm Lewis and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Manyee is no Inhabitant of this Commonwealth and he having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's Bill herein according to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the Complainant therefore by his Counsel it is ordered that unless the said Defendant Manyee do appear here on or before the first day of the next April Term of this Court and answer the Complainant's Bills herein that the same will be taken against him as confessed and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two Calendar months successively in some public Newspaper of this Commonwealth authorized by law to make such publications.

A Copy—Teste, PHIL. T. ALLEN C. C. November 25 1825—47—2m.

#### SAMUEL ELIJS

#### SURGEON DENTIST.

TENDERS his services to the public in the various branches of his profession.

He inserts artificial Teeth in the best possible manner and performs all the other operations necessary to restore diseased teeth and gums and certain to preserve them in a healthy state. He will attend on Ladies at their dwellings when requested; at present he occupies a room at Mrs. S. Keens Inn where he may be found at all times. Dec 15th 1825—50—3t.\*

#### TO RENT,

THAT well known stand in Lexington,

#### The Bell Tavern,

Situated at the lower end of Main street, a large and commodious house with fourteen rooms, nine of which have fireplaces, one a spacious hall room, an excellent kitchen, with cellars under the whole,—a good Stable, Carriage-house, Granary and Cow-house, with a Well of excellent and never failing water—also, a stone Spring-house, Washhouse and Smokehouse, the whole enclosed with a good s one wall,—also,

#### A Lot of Ground,

Together with a large Stone Stable, capable of accommodating twenty horses, on which is a good Well of water, and is convenient for a Waggon Yard.

The above property will be rented to the highest bidder on the 13th of January next, if not previously rented:—on which, &c. the following day will be sold for ready money, the House and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the establishment, among which are a number of valuable Beds a good Sideboard, a first rate Clock, Tables, Chairs &c &c.

WM. PALMATEER.

#### NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, are hereby requested to meet at the office of the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, on Monday the 23. day of January 1826 at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and eight Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them—

By order, M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r. Nov. 24th 1825—47—5t.

#### LATEST FASHIONS.

#### ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

#### MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior Blue, Black, and Drab CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VEST PATTERNS, together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia: and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell the above articles on the lowest terms for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shop is kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn.

Two or three Journeymen wanted. October 3, 1825—40—tf.

#### JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here



## LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

### La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed to his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stereo or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELL, Druggist, Cleveland—O & S. CROSBY, Druggists Buffalo—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz. May 25th 1825.—1 year.

### TAKEN UP

BY Jacob Troutman, living in Fayette county, on David's Fork of Elkhorn,

One Sorrel Mare. 12 or 13 years old, fifteen hands three inches high, star in her forehead, right hind foot white, and grey face, erect fall, and several white spots on her neck, appraised to \$10—Also, one

Mahogany Bay Stud Colt, Two years old, right hind foot white up to the footlock, left fore foot roan, and a little white on the right fore foot, appraised to \$25 by W. E. Dudley and Joshua Owings before me, a Justice of the Peace for Fayette county.

JAMES DUDLEY, J. R.

December 16, 1825.—50-31



### Washington Hall.

#### ASA WILCUS,

HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stables, shall be well furnished and attended to.

N. B. 5th, 1825.—50-3m

### PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, pronounced at its September Term 1825, in the suit in Chancery, wherein Edmund P. White is Complainant and James Graves & Co. are defendants, we the Commissioners appointed by said decree, Will at the place of residence of said James Graves, near Shoot's Tavern, on the 10th day of January next, expose to public sale for lawful money and to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months; (the purchasers to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money; which bonds are to have the force of Replevin bonds.) 13 Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, Six Horses, one Mule and three Colts, five Cows and three Calves, forty Sheep, fifty Hogs, crop of forty acres of Corn, all the Wheat, Rye, Oats, Hemp and Tobacco, on the premises of said H. Graves one Wagon and gear, one Gig and Harness, all the Farming Utensils, four Beds, four Bedsteads and Furniture, one Clock, one Sideboard, one Bureau, one set of Madison Tables and Table furniture, ten Chairs, five Trunks, one Cupboard, and all the Kitchen furniture. Also a Stud-horse, called Young Eagle, which will be sold on a credit of 12, 18, and 24 months—All sums under twenty dollars to be paid in hand.

W. HAYES.

JOSEPH GRAVES.

N. B. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Dec. 1st, 1825.—48-6w

### RANAWAY.

FROM JOHN MARSHAL in Jessamine County the latter part of October 23d, a negro man named

#### HARRY,

he is a tall raw boned man about six feet high, the hair grows quite low on his head, and the little top of one of his feet, and probably the right one—has been burnt off when he was a child. He had on when he went off a white linen roundabout under a brown filled cloth coat, and pantaloons but no doubt he has now got other clothing, that suits the season better. Any person who will apprehend said negro either in or out of this state and deliver him to the subscriber in Jessamine County or secure him in any jail so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded by

ABRAHAM VINCE JOHN MARSHAL

December 23d 1825.—31

### LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Harrison and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-11

### LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-11

### Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

### Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825.—42-11

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

### LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

#### Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business to all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

#### Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, FURNACE, and IRON

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-11

#### CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

### Grocery Store.

#### Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

#### GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

#### GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES, Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes do RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48 11

### KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term 1825.

Green Clay Complainant } In Chancery.

Against } Lawrence Long's heirs &c. Def'ts.

On the motion of the complainant, affidavit being filed by said Complainant as to the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants J. Long (Richard), Gault and Sally his wife late Sally Long Loyal Bacon, and Nancy his wife late Nancy Long, Gabriel Long, William Long, Nicholas Long and the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, heirs and devisees of Lawrence Long dec. are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—It is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear hereon or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complainant's Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of his order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test 45 9w DAVID IRVINE Clk. M. C. C. Sept. 19. 1825.—45-9w

### State of Kentucky,

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term, 1825.

Green Clay Complainant, } In Chancery.

against } Samuel Estil & others Def'ts.

On the motion of the Complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants George Tolson and Ann his wife, James Brown, John Blanchard and Charles Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur A. Lee, James Acklin and Margaret his wife, Edmund P. Lee, Baldwin M. Lee, Christopher Acklin and Sarah G. his wife, Abner Loecher and Catharine his wife, William L. Grills and Elizabeth his wife, Alexander Acklin and Mary Ann his wife and John Lee, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, It is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear hereon or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term, and file their answers herein to the Complainant's Bill and amended Bills that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively. And the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test. DAVID IRVINE, Clk. M. C. C. Sept. 19, 1825.—45-9w

### Soap Grease and Ashes.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

Lexington July 27th 1825.—30-11

### A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake, TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for sale a few pieces of

#### CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's lun. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, Ladies' Riding Dresses and Petticoats. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825.—29-6m

### MARNIX VIRDEN,

RE-PARTICULARLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

#### A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their cast m. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30-11

### Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-11

### FOR SALE,

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient BRICK BUILDINGS in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Rossell.

SAMUEL RANKIN.

Sept. 30, 1825.—39-11

### Transylvania University.

#### Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.  
DR. CALDWELL on Tuesday.  
DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.  
DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.  
DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.  
DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean.

Oct 31, 1825.—41-11

### CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

#### WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOAGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

#### Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825.—35-11

### GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburg, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms: THOMAS Q. ROBERTS. May 2, 1825.—19-11

### \$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825.—3-11

### LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison, HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine counties. Their office is kept at the corner of Short and Upper streets, opposite the mill square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Watfield, where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1825.—49-11



(LOOK ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

SHOW manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel. The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs and with private pockets. Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Nurses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast. Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

### The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-11

### For Sale,

145

### ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824.—14-11

### For Sale,

### A SMALL FARM OF 20 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good ware—meadows & orchards—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS, or Col. JAMES PROFFER.

Lex. Aug. 1, 1824.—73-11

### WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MEGOWAN. Upper end of the upper market house, Lexington, May 16th 1824.—20-11



### NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALY & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Belting Cloths—Leighorn Bonnets—Olive Oil, in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15-11

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

#### WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons most always on hand for sale, Locks repair &c. &c.

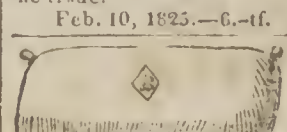
He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6-11



### COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof

#### WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.

JOHN BRAND.

Lex. Nov. 10 1825.—45-11

### Queensware & China.

#### JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do. do. do. Plates Tawfers & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do. Soup Tureens do. Sauce do. do. Bakers and Nappies, do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. Bowls, Basins and Plates, do. Teapots, sugars and Creams, do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of